

MASK Making



**Skill Education
Manual
Grade 8**



CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

Shiksha Kendra, 2, Community Centre, Preet Vihar, Delhi - 110092

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FOREWORD

With an aim to overcome the social status hierarchy associated with Skill (Vocational) Education, the NEP 2020 has recommended integration of Skill Education Programme in mainstream education in all the educational institutions and exposing students at early ages to quality Skill Education through the middle and secondary school and smooth integration into higher education/vocation.

The world of academia has an important responsibility to meet the requirements of the practical world and prepare students with the knowledge and skills that they require to adapt to the new world order. In this direction, it is prudent to expose them to such concepts early on their educational journey.

This handbook on 'Mask Making' is a step in this direction. This Mask Making manual aims to introduce students about masks of different states through hands- on activities.

We would like to congratulate Ms. Mallika Preman (Principal, Tagore International School, East of Kailash), for her constant support to accomplish the project successfully. We would also like to thank all members of team who worked towards completion of this manual.

Due care has been taken to keep the book content simple and easy to understand. The progression of topics too is carefully designed as it transitions from the most fundamental concepts of Mask Making in a guided manner.

We sincerely hope that the handbook is well received by the students, and they can leverage the learnings provided therein. Any suggestions for the improvement of the book are welcome.

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Important Notes for Teachers

Dear teachers, welcome to Mask Making for Grade 8, a unique and enjoyable learning package for you and your students.

1. **Assuming** the time dedicated for this class is 60 minutes, per sitting, approximate time blocks have been suggested in brackets for Sections A, B and Teachers' final instructions. However, teachers may set their own time blocks which would enable students gain maximum benefit and enjoyment.
2. Work that cannot be completed in class, may be given as home assignment, but would need to be closely monitored to ensure the children do the work themselves, and are given the help they need to complete it in time.
3. In order to gain students' attention and sustain their interest and involvement, teachers would find it greatly rewarding to get familiar with the contents of each chapter, themselves, before introducing it to the students.
4. This is not a comprehensive study of masks or Indian States and Union territories. It simply seeks to help students randomly explore and discover for themselves the magical world of tribal and rural culture, of which Masks are a dominant feature.
5. To help students expand their vocabulary with clear understanding of the language, certain words have been **highlighted** in the text. Simple explanations for each have been given, chapter-wise, in the Glossary at the end of this book.
6. In order that more students are able to participate, and hoping to develop children's motor skills as well as stimulate their imagination and aesthetic sense, masks featured in this book are unique and attractive, to be made for display and decoration, rather than for being worn. They are simple to make, without too much relief or shaping, using easily obtained low cost materials, and with safety in mind. The novel Exhibition-cum-Sale at the end of the first and second terms are designed to introduce them to the idea of simple entrepreneurship. Puzzles and Games have also been included to allow for loads of interactive fun, in-between their many 'hands-on' mask making projects.
7. At the end of each class, under 'Teachers closing remarks / instructions to students', teachers may lightly quiz them on material included in each chapter, to see how much they have understood. They may also remind students, and offer them guidance for completing their individual mask projects, during the week.
8. This manual is designed to support the idea of 'learning with fun through exploration and discovery', without the pressure of tests. The curriculum has, therefore, a greater loading on practical work to be done by students themselves. No marks or penalties have been envisaged for right or wrong outcomes, only the extent of students' application matters. Hence, teachers must help students stay on track with the practical work under section (B) of chapters, in order to achieve a reasonable outcome. Teachers may also feel free to help them with their own ideas to further simplify procedures or use alternative, locally available materials, where necessary.

**TEACHERS MAY USE THEIR DISCRETION ON HOW BEST TO HELP STUDENTS GET THEIR WORK DONE.
REQUIREMENTS ARE KEPT SAFE, SIMPLE, WITH EASILY OBTAINABLE WORK MATERIALS,
TO SUIT BOTH ONLINE OR OFFLINE CLASSES.**

Topic 1

Learning Objectives

Learning how to draw and colour your masks.



DRAWING YOUR MASK

Your Drawing Materials

You will need the following materials:

- Pencil
- Eraser/rubber
- Sharpener
- 12 inch ruler/scale
- Blank A4 white paper

Drawing step-by-step

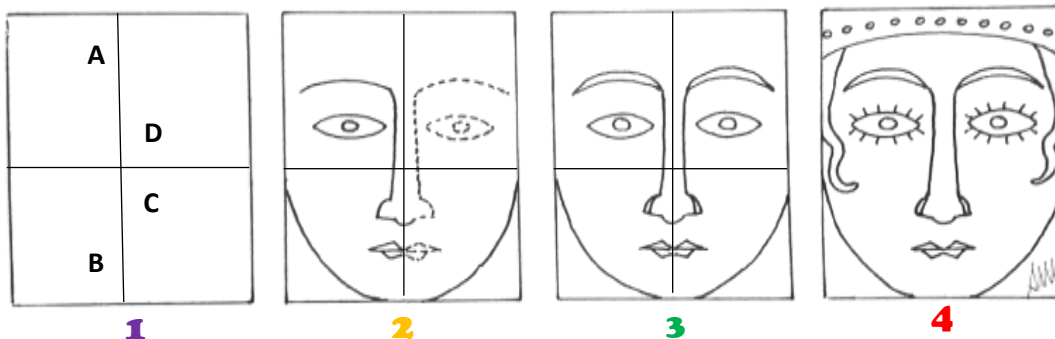
- 1.** Look carefully at the picture of the mask you need to draw. Note the basic shape of the mask. Is it circular? Oval? Half ellipse? Square? Rectangular? Triangular? The example below is oval in shape, cut horizontally at the top.
- 2.** Draw pencil lines AB down the centre of the length of the sheet, and line CD across the centre of the width.
- 3.** Note the position of the eyes, eyebrows, nose, mouth, ears and draw them with light strokes. You may do this just by free hand, or, taking a help of a ruler to check measurements. When satisfied with your effort, you can darken the pencil strokes.
- 4.** Draw in the hair/ headwear.

Follow this procedure for all your Mask drawings in this book.

- Now gently erase the guide lines AB and CD.

Helpful tips

- ◆ Make sure your drawing surface (table / stool / floor on which you will place your drawing sheet) is level, clean and dry.
- ◆ Make sure your hands are clean and dry too.
- ◆ Always keep a plain sheet of paper on your drawing, on which you rest your hand while drawing.
- ◆ Make sure your pencil is sharpened, just enough (not too pointed).
- ◆ DO NOT DROP YOUR PENCIL as the lead inside gets damaged. Keep it safely in a pencil box or tray near you.
- ◆ You must have enough light when drawing. So you can see everything you do without difficulty.
- ◆ Use very light strokes when making your drawing, so that if you make a mistake, you can erase your strokes and redraw them correctly without spoiling your drawing or the drawing sheet. You can darken your strokes once the drawing is complete.



COLOURING YOUR DRAWING

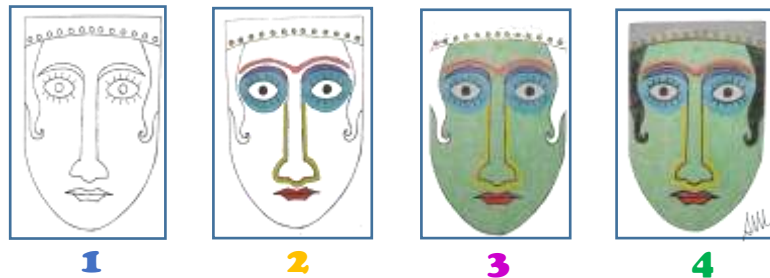
Your Colouring Materials

You will need the following materials:

- Your mask drawing.
- Clip board or piece of hard board to rest your drawing sheet on.
- Water, Poster, OR, Acrylic colours.
- Paint brushes (round) – nos. 2, 4, 8, 10.
- Small water container.
- Clean sheet of paper for hand rest.
- Clean cotton cloth rag.

Colouring step-by-step

- 1.** Start colouring from the centre of the drawing, moving outwards, OR, start with smaller areas first, like eyes, eyebrows, mouth, nose.
- 2.** Then, the larger areas like the forehead, cheeks, jaw, ears, hair, headwear etc. starting with lighter colours.
- 3.** Then, going on to darker colours.
- 4.** Finally, colour the very dark areas.



Helpful tips

- ◆ In Grade 8, we will be using water, poster or acrylic colours which are easily available.
- ◆ While applying paint to paper, keep the paint bottles covered to prevent paint from drying.
- ◆ Keep the water container half-filled and not too close to your drawing.
- ◆ Change the water in your container frequently, while painting.
- ◆ When painting is done, carefully wash your paintbrushes and water container and dry them with the cloth rag.

Learning Outcomes

Knowing how to draw and colour your masks.

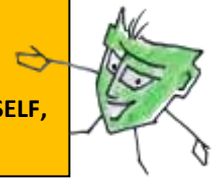
Teacher's closing remarks / Instructions to students:

Topic 2

Learning Objectives

Learning how to Paste and Decorate your masks.

THERE'S NO BETTER
LEARNING, THERE'S
NO BETTER FUN,
THAN DOING-IT-YOURSELF,
EACH AND EVERYONE !



PASTING YOUR MASKS

Your Pasting Materials

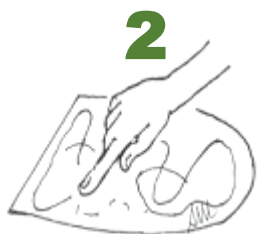
You will need the following materials:

- Your coloured Mask drawing on A4 paper.
- Cardboard sheet, or, thick Ivory sheet, or, old/unused/discarded cardboard packaging.
- Paper glue, or Fevicol.
- Clean cotton cloth rag.
- Pair of scissors.



Pasting step-by-step

Keep your clean, cotton, cloth rag nearby always. You will constantly need it to keep your pasting in place, and also to keep your fingers clean.

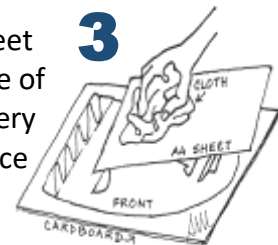


2

Spread the glue/ fevicol uniformly on the entire back of the paper, and paste it to the cardboard surface.

Place a clean A4 sheet on the coloured side of your drawing and very gently pat the surface to ensure it is stuck smoothly to the cardboard.

3



1

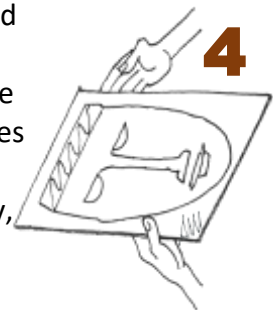


On a clean working surface, carefully apply paper glue, or, Fevicol, on the back of your coloured A4 Mask sheet.



Put your pasted drawing in a clean, dry place so that it is dries well. When completely dry, put it in your folder.

4

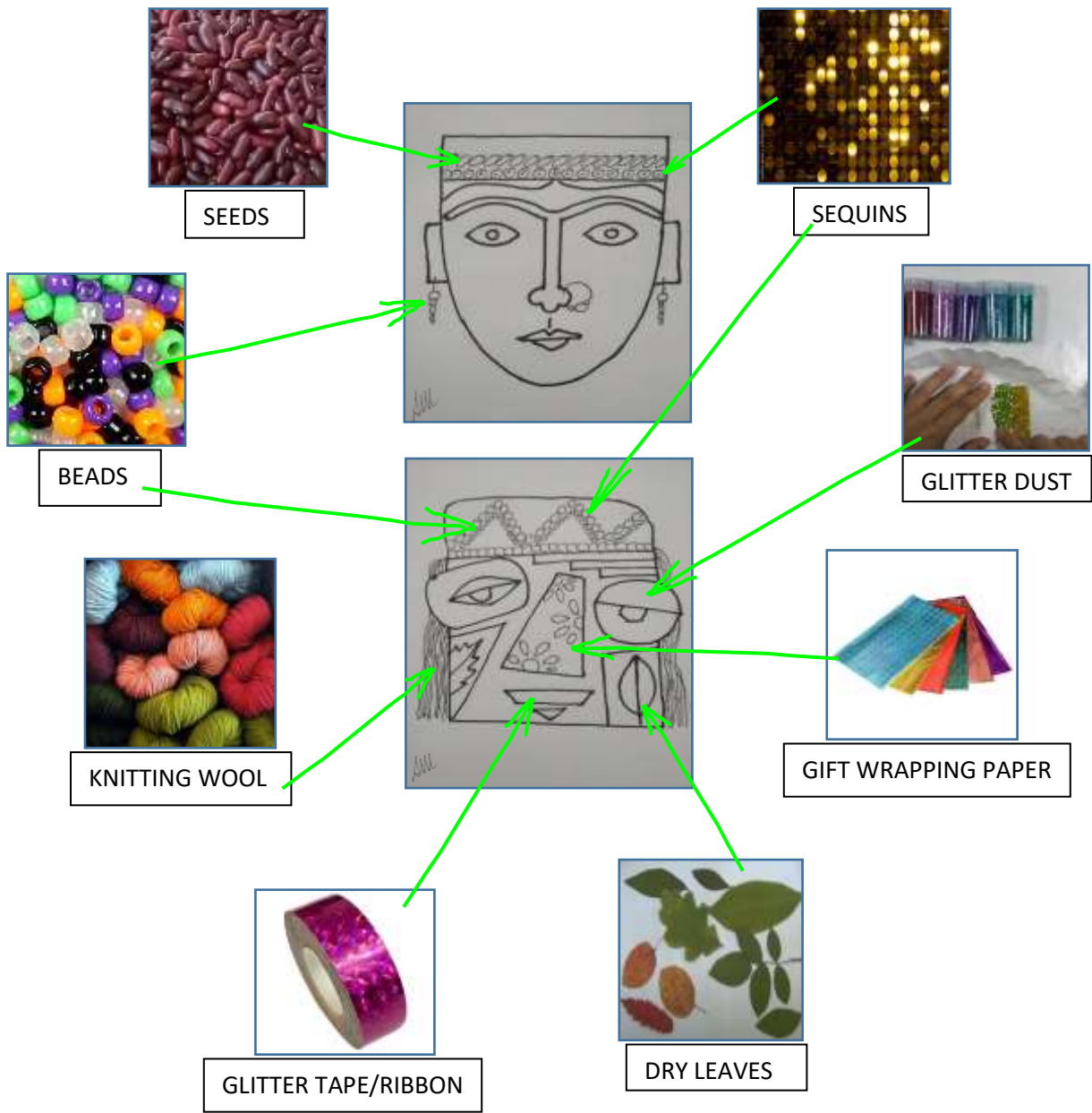


Label:

Make the following label (of approximately 6 cms x 2 cms in size) :

Your Name and class, for example: SANJEEV SHARMA, CLASS VIII A,
Mask No. and Name, for example: Mask no.1 : Butta Bommalu mask
Date of ma

Paste your Label
on the back of
every mask you
make.



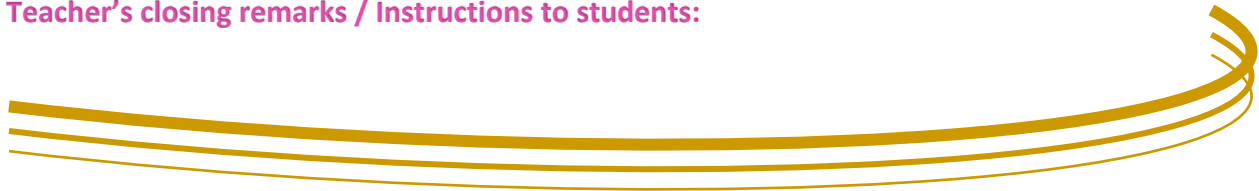
Learning Outcomes

Knowing how to paste and decorate your mask.



Words that are a bit difficult to understand are **highlighted** in this book.. Check the .glossary on pages ... to better understand them.

Teacher's closing remarks / Instructions to students:



Topic 3

Learning Objectives

Learning how to finish your Mask, ready for display.

FINISHING YOUR MASK

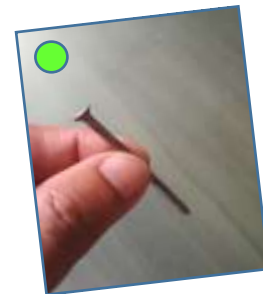
Your Finishing Materials

You will need:

- your coloured, pasted, dry mask drawing ●
- Pair of Scissors ●
- Large Metal Nail ●
- Piece of used matchstick ●
or piece of broom stick
- 2 feet of strings ●
- Note book ●



KEEPING SAFETY IN MIND, USE OF CUTTING BLADES HAS BEEN AVOIDED. ALL CUTTING CAN BE DONE WITH SAFE PAIR OF SCISSORS. WE HAVE ALSO AVOIDED CUTTING OUT MASK EYE AND NOSE HOLES.



STUDENTS, TEACHERS, PARENTS, Namaste. Welcome! Together, we must make this work.

MASK MAKING: Students must not worry about perfection in drawing, painting and other things they are expected to do in Mask making. It is sufficient that they try, using the helpful diagrams and notes provided. Each one can have a different style or finish to their products. That is good enough. Most of all, it must be their own work, and, they must have FUN doing it!

PUZZLES / GAMES / QUIZ: These are intended to get students involved in the Mask exploration without hesitation. Hence, they should feel free to enjoy these as often as they feel like, instead of waiting to go according to the order of chapters. More than this, if they are inspired to come up with interesting, new ideas, and are driven to create products of their own, then this exploration is definitely worth the effort. In this we must encourage them to the fullest extent.

Check each mask carefully and note down in your book, whatever needs to be done to each mask, like, adding or touching up colours and outlines, cutting outer shapes, fixing the strings for hanging, pasting labels on the back of each mask.

Now, according to your noting, do what is required, one mask at a time.



CUTTING



FIXING STRING FOR HANGING

When all this is done, your masks are ready for final shaping.



Holding each mask on either side very carefully bend it as shown in the picture, so that it stays in that bent/folded shape. Now your mask is ready for display.

Fix board pins or small nails in the wall or display board. Hang each mask from these pins, by the string you fixed earlier, so that it can be seen clearly, as shown.



Learning Outcomes

Knowing how to finish your Mask, ready for display.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions



Topic 4

Learning Objectives

- Learning about Mask dances of Sikkim.
- Learning about the Compass.

EXPLORE, DISCOVER, DISCUSS

(25 Minutes)

Sikkim



Picture Credit

<https://qph.cf2.quoracdn.net/main-qimg-e3abaa2caf66db7235dd152f3027a.webp>

YAK CHHAM

- is an Asian **folk dance** performed in the Indian states of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Union Territory of Ladakh, and lower Himalayas near Assam.
- The people **revere** the Yak (a type of bull/cow with thick, long hair covering its body) as the chief provider of food, clothing and transport.
- The Yak Chham is performed as an act of reverence to Thöpa Gali, who is venerated by some as the God of Livestock, and also to pay due respect to the Yak.

SINGHI CHHAM

- is a dance of the Bhutia people, said to have been introduced by the third Chogyal of Sikkim, in the 18th century, through which they pay **homage** to their **revere** protectors, the snow clad Kangchenjunga mountains, which they believe **resemble** the legendary snow lion.
- Two men together, in a single costume and headmask, operate as a single lion. The dance could have two to four snow lions.
- Dressed in elaborate costumes of thick, white mane, they are accompanied by a single drummer.



Picture Credit

<https://www.nativeplanet.com/img/2013/10/17-1382006614-fair.jpg>

KAGYED CHHAM

- is a Mask dance performed every year by Buddhist monks and lamas at monasteries in Sikkim, at an **elaborate** ceremony celebrating the **symbolic** destruction of evil forces before the start of the New Year.
- The dance is performed seeking their deities' blessings and protection.
- In the performances, the monks and lamas wear masks of various **deities**, human characters, and animals, while enacting interesting stories from Buddhist mythology, to the rhythm and echoes of drums and horns.



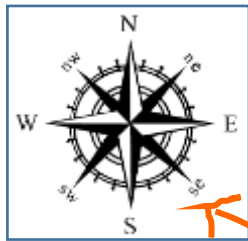
Picture Credit

<https://www.istockphoto.com/photo/buddhist-monk-with-mask-during-festival-sikkim-gm157735224-20915816>

The Compass

(30 minutes)

A compass is a device that indicates direction. It is one of the most important instruments for **navigation**.



The compass rose, compass star, or wind rose, is a figure on a compass, map, chart or monument used to display the chief directions of North, East, South and West, and points between them. The term 'rose' comes from it resembling the petals of the well-known flower – the Rose.

**CHECK OUT
THE MAP OF
INDIA
ON PAGE 2.
NOTE PICTURE OF
THE COMPASS
ROSE.
CAN YOU READ
THE DIRECTIONS?**



Learning Outcomes

Knowing about the mask dances of Sikkim.
Know about the Compass.

Before the introduction of the compass, geographical position and direction at sea were determined by the sighting of landmarks, along with the position of planets and stars. Other techniques included sampling mud from the seafloor (China), analyzing the flight path of birds, and observing wind, sea debris, and sea state (Polynesia and elsewhere). Objects that have been understood as having been used for navigation by measuring the angles between celestial objects, were discovered in the Indus Valley site of Lothal.

The first compasses were made in China around 247 BC and was called the "South Pointing Fish" and was used for land navigation by the mid-11th century during the [Song Dynasty](#) (960-1279 AD). The compass is mentioned in fourth-century AD Tamil **nautical** books.



**FIND THE FOLLOWING PLACES ON THE
MAP OF INDIA. IN WHICH
DIRECTIONS DO THEY LIE - North?
South? East? West? Or, in-between
these ?**

**ANDHRA PRADESH
CHATTISGARH
HIMACHAL PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
MIZORAM
RAJASTHAN
TRIPURA**

Suggested reading on google:

- South pointing fish compass
- South pointing spoon compass (Si Nan)

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 5

Learning Objectives

- Learning about Purulia Chhau, Gomira and Kumattikali Mask dances.
- Learning how to make a Raman Mask.

A. EXPLORE, DISCOVER, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

West Bengal

PURULIA CHHAU

- Purulia is a district in West Bengal from where the famous Chhau dance began.
- The word Chhau means Chhaya (mask or shadow) according to ancient Sanskrit texts.
- The performance **depicts** episodes from the Mahabharata, the Ramayana, and the Puranas through dance and music.
- Chhau has a strong rural connection. It also shows the close connection of man and nature.



Picture Credit

<https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story/indian-art-318128-2016-04-15>



Picture Credit

<https://www.sahapedia.org/gomira-mask-dance-of-north-bengal>

GOMIRA

- Gomira is a folk dance in West Bengal, dedicated to the mother goddess and performed at the time of sowing of crops.
- The night before the dance, the masks are brought out and placed for Puja which is conducted at midnight. Next day, the dance takes place at Gomirar Tola to the beating of dhaks (drum) and kansa (percussion instruments), without any songs, chants or narration.

Picture Credit

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:%E0%B4%95%E0%B5%81%E0%B4%AE%E0%B5%8D%E0%B4%AE%E0%B4%BE%E0%B4%9F%E0%B5%8D%E0%B4%9F%E0%B4%BF>
Kummattikali 2011
DSC 2703.JPG

Kerala

KUMATTIKALI

- is the famous, colourful mask-dance of Kerala, popular during the festival of Onam. The **themes** of Kummattikali are mostly taken from mythology and **folk lore**.
- Kummattikali performers move from house to house collecting small gifts and entertaining people.
- Participants wear, large, colourful masks, usually made of wood, and skirts or full body-covering of grass and dance to the rhythm of an Onavillu, a Keralite bow-shaped, string instrument made from wood or bamboo.



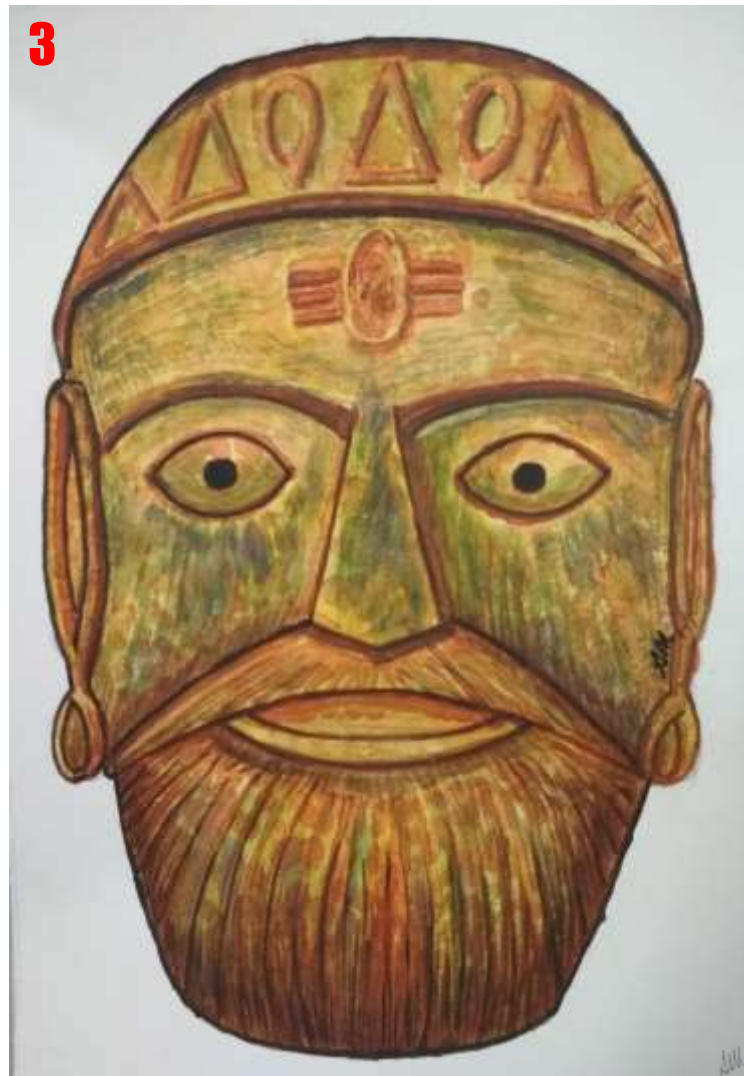
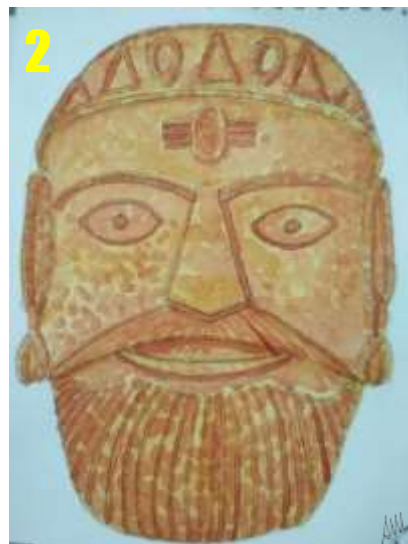
READ INSTRUCTIONS IN CHAPTERS 1, 2 AND 3, CAREFULLY BEFORE MAKING YOUR MASKS.

B. DOING-IT-YOURSELF

(35 minutes)

Making a RAMAN (Uttarakand) Mask

FOR ALL THE MASKS YOU WILL BE MAKING FROM THIS TOPIC (5) TO TOPIC 15, FOLLOW THE STEPS AS SHOWN IN OPENING TOPIC 1 (DRAWING & COLOURING), 2 (PASTING & DECORATING) AND 3 (FINISHING).



Learning Outcomes

Knowing about Purulia Chhau, Gomira and Kumattikali Mask dances.

Knowing how to make a Raman Mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 6

Learning Objectives

Learning about Puliattam, Mayilattam, Poikkaal Kuthirai Aattam and Banaras Ramleela Mask traditions.

Learning how to make a Kokna Mask.

A. EXPLORE, DISCOVER, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

Tamil Nadu

PULIYATTAM – (*Tiger dance*)

- is a lively folk art dance of Tamil Nadu, usually performed by six performers, in complete tiger costume, with body paint and masks, who move and behave like the majestic tigers, to the thunderous sounds of beating drums and local instruments.



Picture Credit

https://twitter.com/photo_concier/status/828827900673667072

Picture Credit
https://m.facebook.com/airnewsalerts/photos/do-you-knowpuliattam-tiger-dance-is-a-very-famous-folk-dance-of-tamil-nadu-puli/530323713775697/?locale2=fa_IR



MAYILATTAM – (*Peacock dance*)

- is an artistic and religious form of dance performed in the Hindu temples of Tamil Nadu and Kerala in **reverence** to Lord Subrahmanya. Mayilattam performers wear full peacock costumes and masks and move on wooden **stilts** attached to their feet, which requires **extensive** training and practise.

POIKKAAL KUTHIRAI ATTAM

– (*Horse dance*) • is performed with a dummy horse having a space inside in which a person can fit and then control the movements of the horse.



Picture Credit

<https://www.timesnownews.com/columns/article/dussehra-the-universal-principle-of-good-over-evil/500438>



Picture Credit
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/dakshinachitra-to-celebrate-vinayaka-chaturthi-with-folk-dance-performances/articleshow/70879566.cms>

Uttar Pradesh

BANARAS RAMLEELA

- Ram Leela is a popular enactment of the mythological epic, Ramayana. The Ramnagar Ram Leela (at Varanasi) is enacted in the most traditional style, complete with masks and costumes, over a period of almost one month.
- structures pertaining to different parts of the story are built at different locations in the town, and the audience moves along with the performers from one location to another.
- characters speak in their natural voices, with very little use of microphones and loudspeakers even when the audience number in thousands.

*IF USING ACRYLIC COLOURS,
REMEMBER TO KEEP THE
BOTTLES COVERED WHILE YOU
PAINT.*

B. DOING-IT-YOURSELF

(35 minutes)



Making a KOKNA (Gujarat) mask



Learning Outcomes

Knowing about Puliyattam, Mayilattam, Poikkaal Kuthirai Aattam and Banaras Ramleela Mask traditions.

Knowing how to make a Kokna Mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 7

Learning Objectives

Learning how to make a Majuli Mask.



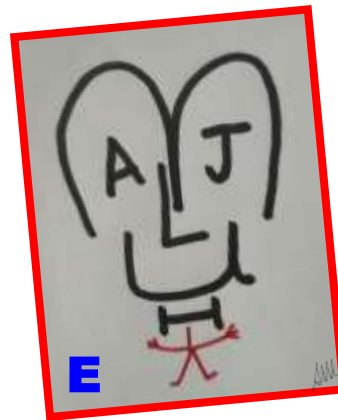
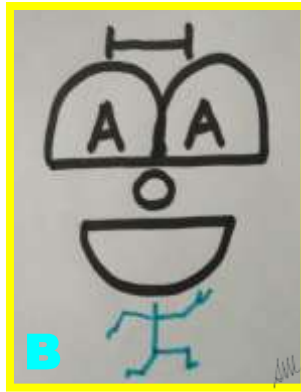
FOR PUZZLES, QUIZ, GAMES. TRY TO SOLVE THEM ON YOUR OWN, BEFORE CHECKING SOLUTIONS ON PAGE 44

PUZZLE - 1

(20 minutes)

5 Masketeers

These **quaint** characters appear to be having plenty of fun behind the masks they wear. Can you name the masks?



(SOLUTION ON PAGE 43)

LEARN WHILE YOU PLAY ! Turn to page 38 for **GAME-1 : Race to Spell**

- Photocopy or printout the page.
 - Paste it on a cardboard.
 - When dry, cut out the squares with letters on them.
 - Write out these mask names on a paper and place it where all can see.
- You're ready to play! (Continued on page 38.)

MAJULI
KOKANA
HEERAN
BOHADA
GAVARI
GOMTRA

DOING-IT-YOURSELF

(35 minutes)

Making a MAJULI (Assam) mask

AFTER COLOURING YOUR MASKS, ALWAYS ALLOW THEM TO DRY COMPLETELY, BEFORE KEEPING THEM SAFELY IN YOUR FOLDER..



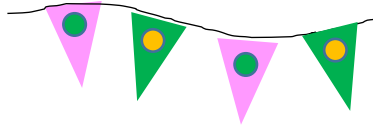
Learning Outcome

Knowing how to make a Majuli Mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 8



Masks for mini Exhibition-cum-sale (suggestive)

Students, this being the last class for Term 1, you may help your Teacher collect all Masks made by your class, and present them at an enjoyable **Mini** Mask Exhibition-cum-Sale, to which you may invite your teachers, family members and friends. The amount collected through the mask sale could be used to provide much needed school books, bags, uniforms etc. to some needy children you may know of.

Completion

Check that each mask you have made is complete and correctly labelled with your Name, class and section.



Costing

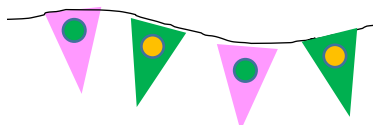
Since all of you would have made your masks the same size and with the same basic materials, a reasonable costing of your mask could be worked out as follows:

Cost of materials used	25.00
Labour and time	55.00
Profit Margin	20.00
	<hr/>
Total cost of mask	₹ 100.00

Exhibition-cum-Sale

To hold a small Exhibition-cum-sale of your Masks, with your Teacher's help, you and your classmates would need to :

1. Decide on a date and time for the event.
2. If it is possible to hold the event in your school, your own class room would be the ideal location.
3. Organize how your masks, with prices marked, could be best displayed in the class.
4. The Lunch break could be the best time for other teachers and students to visit your class and view your mask display.
5. Talk to those who visit, about your plan to sell your masks to raise a small amount to help some needy children of your school.
6. Take pictures of displays and people attending.
7. Enjoy!



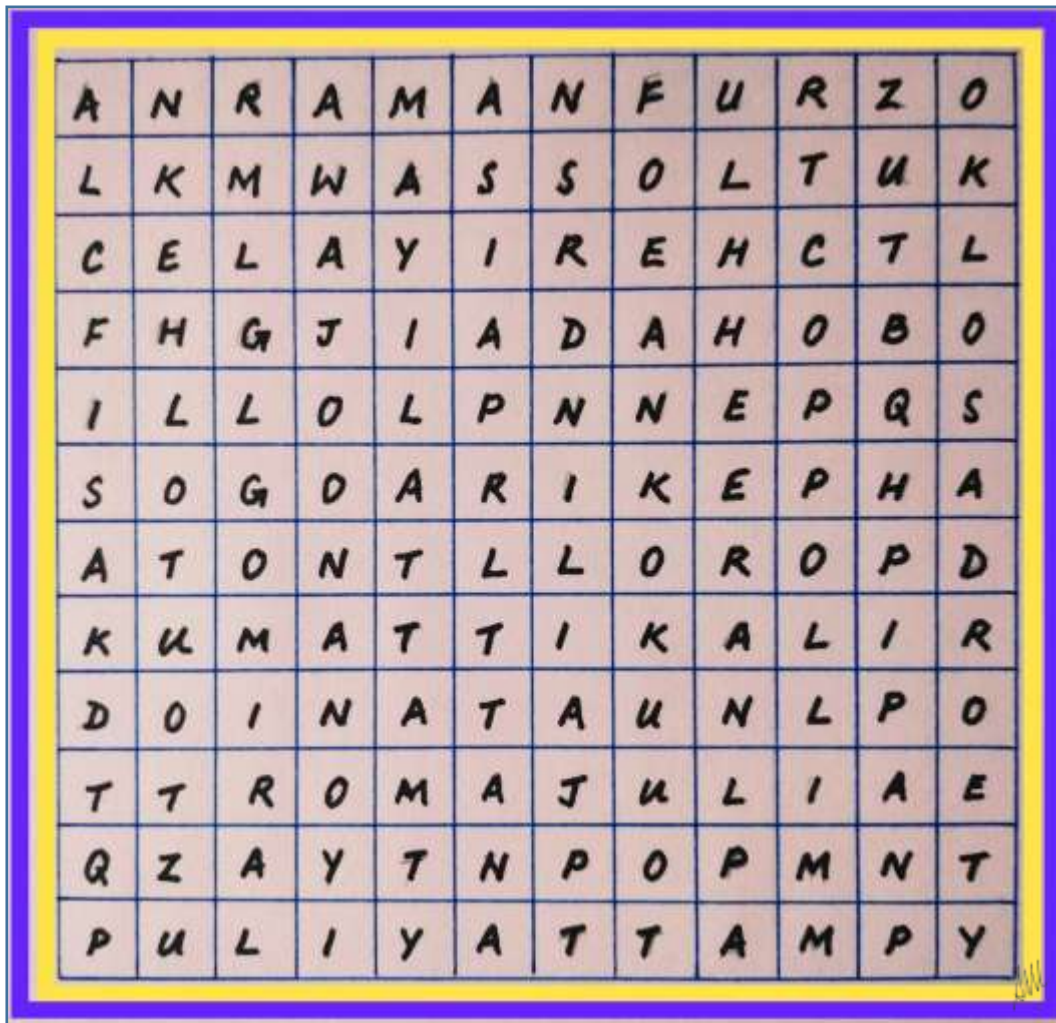
PUZZLE - 2



MASKOMATRIX

In the grid are hidden names of 10 different masks. They can be read left to right, right to left, top to bottom, and bottom to top. Find them in 2 minutes.

(Suggestion: Print / Photocopy this page and use a pencil to mark out the words, on the copy.)



Hidden Mask names: KOKNA, RAMAN, MAJULI, BOHADA, HEERAN, GOMIRA, CHERIYAL, KUMATTIKALI, PULIYATTAM, MAYILATTAM.

(Solution on page 43)

Topic 9

Learning Objectives

Learning about Kokna, Bagh Nritya and Pashu Nritya Mask Dances.
Learning how to make a Kummatikali Mask.

A. EXPLORE, DISCOVER, DISCUSS (20 minutes)

Gujarat

KOKNA

- *Kokna is an Indian tribal community settled in the border areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra, and is also known as, Kokni, Kukna and Kukni.*
- *The Kokna are mostly nature worshipers who believe that rain is the supreme god. Their other deities are those they believe help them in their day-to-day activity, such as, 'Dhantari' which gives grain, 'Gavkari' which is used for farm work, and 'Kansari' which makes a living.*
- *Their masks depicting gods and tribal deities, are carved out of single pieces of soft wood, or made of clay, cow-dung, rice husk or paper, and decorated with bamboo strips and brightly coloured paper.*
- *Each dancer, who dances to the tune of tribal musical instruments, enacts steps typical of the character whose mask he wears.*



Picture Credit

https://ethnoflorence.files.wordpress.com/2021/05/img_3855-copy-2.jpg?w=618



Picture Credit

<https://sambalpurii.blogspot.com/2019/06/animal-mask-dance-of-odisha.html>

Odisha

BAGH NRITYA (Tiger dance), PASHU NRITYA (Animal dance)

- This art form presented as a tribute to the Goddess, is very popular during religious festivals, wedding celebrations, and even social awareness programmes like for conservation of bio-diversity.
- Each presentation is like a short story in movements, conveying a message like the

importance of respect for animals, birds, and Nature.

- Animal heads, made with **paper mache**, cow-dung and wood, and bodies made of cane frames, covered with thick cloth, are painted and decorated in bright coloured designs.
- Dancers dressed in larger-than-life costumes and masks (with two dancers together performing as one animal or bird), move to the music of local musicians.



Picture Credit

http://www.photojournal.com/categories.php?cat_id=323

B. DOING-IT-YOURSELF

(35 minutes)

**Making a
KUMMATIKALI
(Kerala)
mask**

HEADGEAR AND NECKWARE CAN SIMPLY BE DRAWN, PAINTED (FLAT) AND PASTED ON CARDBOARD, (LIKE THE MAIN MASK), CUT OUT AND FIXED TO THE BACK OF THE MASK BY MEANS OF STAPLES, CELLOTAPE, MASKING TAPE OR FEVICOL.

**Learning Outcomes**

Knowing about Kokna, Bagh Nritya and Pashu Nritya Mask Dances.

Knowing how to make a Kummattikali Mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 10

Learning Objectives

Learning about Majuli and Seraikela Chhau Masks.
Learning how to make a Paldi Fagli Mask.

A. EXPLORE, DISCOVER, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

Assam

MAJULI – (the Mask Nursery)



Picture Credit
http://majulilands.ape.gov.in/gallery/culture_maskmaking.php

- is a river island in Assam, with the Brahmaputra flowing to the south and the Kherkutia Xuti joining the river Subansiri in the north.
- It is also home to Satras or **monasteries**, each serving as a caretaker to a different art form, like dance and Raas leela theatre performances and bhaonas, which make use of dramatic masks.
- The traditional art of making masks is passed down from father to son or from the guru or teacher at the Satra to the students.
- Three different types of masks are made. The Mukhabhaona which covers the face, the Lotokoi which is bigger in size, extending down to the chest, and Cho Mukha which is a head and body mask.
- Majuli masks come alive during Dushera and Deepawali seasons, for night-long performances.

Jharkhand

SERAIKELA CHHAU

- is a most stylized, form of Chhau dance practiced in Jharkhand.
- Masks are an important part of Seraikela Chhau, as the face of the performer being invisible to the audience, it take great skill of the dancers to express emotions only through postures and movements of the body, accompanied only by the rhythmic beat of drums.
- The masks are relatively light and they cover the entire face of the performer and have small holes for eyes and nostrils which limits vision of the dancers and makes breathing difficult, which is possibly one of the reasons why Seraikela Chhau **compositions** do not last more than ten minutes.



Picture Credit
<https://www.sahapedia.org/stories-behind-the-masks>

TRY THIS !

WEARING A SIMPLE CARDBOARD MASK WITH ONLY EYE HOLES AND NOSE HOLE, STAND BEFORE THE CLASS AND TELL THEM A SHORT ACTION PACKED STORY USING ONLY BODY MOVEMENTS AND HAND GESTURES, NO SOUND.

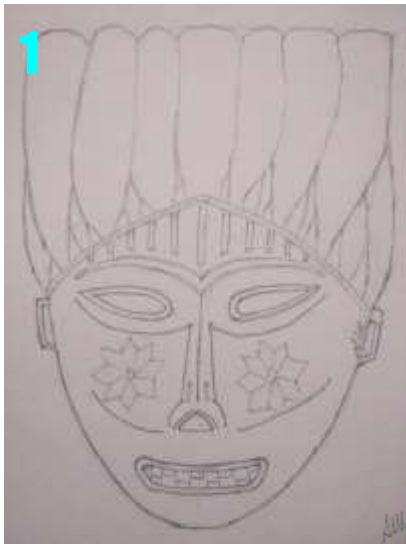
B. DOING-IT-YOURSELF

(35 minutes)

THE MAIN MASK IS OVAL SHAPED. THE TOP MAY BE DECORATED WITH REAL FEATHERS YOU MAY FIND LYING AROUND, OR MADE FROM COLOURED OR PAINTED PAPER AND PASTED/TAPED/ STAPLED ON TO THE MAIN MASK.



Making a PALDI FAGLI (Himachal Pradesh) mask



Learning Outcomes

Knowing about Majuli and Seraikela Chhau Masks.

Knowing how to make a Paldi Fagli Mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 11

Learning Objectives

Learning about Paldli Fagli and Cheriyal Masks.
Learning how to make a Puliattam Mask.

Have you been to mountainous regions or coastal areas? Tell the class what you feel are so alike and also, so different, to the place where you presently live.

A. EXPLORE, DISCOVER, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

Himachal Pradesh

PALDLI FAGLI

- Fagli or Phagli which comes from the word 'Phag' (between February and March), celebrates the **awakening** of the gods and bidding **farewell** to long winter.
- It is celebrated in different parts of Kullu valley, Himachal Pradesh, with costumes and masks **varying** from village to village.
- In Malana village, after fasting for a full day, three barefoot masked dancers in traditional clothes, have their bodies wrapped in branches and leaves of trees. They wear masks which have a dark background colour, with yellow dots over it, and moustaches made of fur. In other villages, masks are of different colours and some even have feathers and fur attached.
- They perform their dance as they move through the village, to the sound of trumpets and drums.



Picture Credit

https://static2.tripoto.com/media/filter/nl/img/324420/TripDocument/1542464993_20181117_194454.jpg

Telangana

CHERIYAL

- (or Cherial) is about a 100kms away from Hyderabad in the state of Telangana, known for its master craftsmen who prepare bright and colourful scrolls and masks. Cheriyal Masks represent the characters from traditional Cheriyal scrolls, such as human characters, animals like, tiger and cow, and few others, and are made with the purpose of entertaining children and decorating homes.
- The unique feature of these masks is that they are made from coconut shells. Each shell is cut into two halves, the outer surface is scraped and smoothed, and a paste of tamarind seed and saw dust is used to shape the features on the mask. When dry, it is covered with a layer of khadi cloth over which a mixture of white mud and tree gum is applied. When dry, the mask is painted in bright, attractive colours.



Picture Credit

<https://www.earthenwallplates.com/product-category/decor-accessories/handcrafted-masks/>



B. DOING-IT-YOURSELF

(35 minutes)

Making a PULIYATTAM (Tamil Nadu) mask

The tiger's mane (white hair around its head) can be made separately out of paper/ cloth rags/ white string/ cotton/ and pasted/affixed to the back of the main mask, so that it looks like real mane. Ears too can be made separately and fixed on.

Have you ever seen a tiger in a Reserve forest or sanctuary? If so, tell the class about it.



Learning Outcomes

Knowing about Paldli Fagli and Cheriyal Masks.
Knowing how to make a Puliattam Mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 12

Learning Objectives

Learning about Butta Bommalu and Heeran Masks traditions.
Learning how to make a Yak Chham Mask.

A. EXPLORE, DISCOVER, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

BUTTA BOMMALU Andhra Pradesh



Picture Credit
<https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-0dW65HAWfAA/YNbZEocYhAI/AAAAAAATqC/V55hdXrWs4i1CclUhG3Avz-MDoJnOevrwCLcBGAsYHQ/s259/Garudi%2BGombe%2B1.jpg>

- Butta Bommalu **literally** means, 'basket toys' is a **popular** folk dance of Andhra Pradesh, performed all year round, with its colourful, toy-like characters, costumes and masks changed to suit different festivals.
- The basket-like structures, worn by the dancers, are made of bamboo strips, covered with brightly coloured fabric and masks, and as such are light and easy for the wearers to perform in and carry about from place to place.
- The dancers do not speak or sing, but simply follow the actions of one another, as they move to the beat of the Dappu, a drum-like instrument.

HEERAN Jammu & Kashmir

- Heeran, or Deer dance, is a folk tradition of Jammu and Kashmir, carried out by Dogra youth mainly at Lohri, a popular festival in northern India. Once popular in most parts of the state, it now remains **limited** to the villages of Jammu region.
- The Heeran dance is done at night, usually by a **troupe** of men, with the main attraction being the Heeran – a man with the Heeran mask and costume, **accompanied** by other dancers in different costumes. The troupe dances its way through the village, stopping at houses to collect gifts of sweets and dry fruits before moving on to other areas.



Picture Credit
<https://i.ytimg.com/vi/xihriLkSNFw/maxresdefault.jpg>

LEARN WHILE YOU PLAY ! Turn to page 40 for

GAME-2 : MASKMANIA

For 2 or 3 players

- Photocopy or printout the page.
- Paste it on cardboard.
- When dry, cut out the squares with pictures on them. You're ready to play!



HORNS, CAN SIMPLY BE DRAWN, PAINTED (FLAT) AND PASTED ON CARDBOARD, (LIKE THE MAIN MASK), CUT OUT AND FIXED TO THE BACK OF THE MASK BY MEANS OF STAPLES, CELLOTAPE, MASKING TAPE OR FEVICOL. FUR AND EAR TASSELS CAN BE MADE WITH CUT PIECES OF BLACK, WHITE AND RED KNITTING WOOL PASTED ON THE MASK WITH FEVICOL.

B. DOING-IT-YOURSELF

(20 minutes)

Making a YAK CHHAM (Sikkim) mask



Learning Outcomes

Knowing about Butta Bommalu and Heeran Masks traditions.

Knowing how to make a Yak Chham Mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 13

Learning Objectives

Learning about The Hemis Festival and Bohada Masks.
Learning how to make a Purulia Chhau Mask.



Have you visited any place in Ladakh or Maharashtra? If so, what was your most interesting experience there?

A. EXPLORE, DISCOVER, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

Ladakh

THE HEMIS FESTIVAL



Picture Credit

<https://www.ju-lehadventure.com/ladakh-information/festivals-of-ladakh>

- It is a two-day celebration, every year, at the Hemis Buddhist Monastery, marking the birth anniversary of Guru Padamsambhav.
- Though chiefly celebrated by the Buddhist community, is eagerly and enjoyed by people of all religions and cultures.
- the highlight of the festival is the Chham and Devil dances, which mark the victory of good over evil
- dancers in **stunning** costumes and masks perform movements that are unique and impactful, to the stirring sounds of traditional drums, horns and cymbals.
- An **impressive** fair is also held **showcasing** the best of local handicrafts and food.

Maharashtra

BOHADA

- *which means 'procession', is a mask dance performed by tribal folk in a region of Maharashtra during a three day celebration every year in month of May, to show gratitude to the Village goddess (Gaon Devi) and all other gods and goddesses.*
- *Seven days before the Bohada festival, tribal's grow rice in small baskets. By the third day these seedlings are offered to the Gaon Devi.*
- *In this festival around 52 masks of various Indian gods and goddesses are displayed by their various owners, who also wear the masks and perform the Bohada dance several times during the festival.*
- *Mask owners are responsible for the **maintenance** and safe keeping of the masks for the next year's **festivities**.*



Picture Credit

<https://www.loksatta.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Untitled-2-109.jpg>

B. DOING-IT-YOURSELF

(35 minutes)

Making a PURULIA CHHAU (West Bengal) Mask

On cardboard, you can draw a circle of radius 12 inches. Cut out a major sector of the circle as shown.



As shown in Topic 2 sect.B, to decorate it you can use whatever is available: shiny or coloured paper, sequins, mirror, sticks, string, beads... etc and then fix it to the back of the main mask with tape/ fevicol/staples.



ON THE INTERNET SEE EXAMPLES OF PURULIA CHHAU HEADGEAR.

Learning Outcomes

Knowing about The Hemis Festival and Bohada Masks.
Knowing how to make a Purulia Chhau Mask.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 14

Learning Objectives

Learning about Gavari Gauri and Raman Masks traditions.

Learning how to make a self-designed (Designer) mask- type 1.

A. EXPLORE, DISCOVER, DISCUSS

(20 minutes)

Rajasthan



Picture Credit
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/udaipur/tribal-folk-opera-gavari-hit-by-covid-artistes-seek-state-patronage/articleshow/77534677.cms>

GAVARI GAURI

- is the **ritual** dance drama performed by Bhil tribe in Udaipur, Rajsamand and Chittor districts of Rajasthan in honour of gods and goddesses, for forty days, seeking a healthy environment and protection of people's lives and that of their animals.
- During this period they do not eat any green vegetables, avoid alcohol and non-vegetarian food, and sleep on the floor.
- Travelling to nearby villages where their married daughters and sisters reside, during the day they perform the *Gavari*, in which they enact different mythological and social episodes to the **accompaniment** of *Madal* and *Thali* musical instruments.
- Here *Gavari*, who represents goddess *Parvati* is depicted as *Rai* who always stays in the centre of the ritual dance formation, while the demon *Bhashmasur*, referred to as *Buriya*, the only one who wears a mask, moves in an **anti-clock wise** direction to other performers.

Uttarakhand RAMAN

- is a religious festival of ritual music and theatre in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand.
- The ten day festival is held in honour of the village deity, *Bhumiya Devta*, every year at Baisakhi, marking the beginning of the Hindu Solar New Year.
- On the day of Baisakhi the deity is carried out in a procession to the temple, and then each day all around the village.
- In **response**, the people make offerings of *hariyali* (sprouted barley plants), to the deity.
- The village festivities also include a range of music, dance and theatre presentations based on the Ramayan, and local folk lore, in which masks of different kinds form an important part of the costumes used for performances.



Picture Credit
<https://www.tripoto.com/india/trips/ramman-the-intangible-cultural-heritage-of-humanity-574f204e84a5f>

DOING-IT-YOURSELF

(35 minutes)

**HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO SHOW
OFF YOUR DESIGNING TALENT!**

Making a **DESIGNER** Mask 1



**DON'T COPY THESE
DESIGNS AS THEY
ARE...**

Get ideas from
these masks and
add your own, to
create something
new.



Experiment with
sizes, shapes,
colours and
materials,
especially waste
or discarded
paper, cardboard,
plastic and cloth
items.



Learning Outcomes

Knowing about Gavari Gauri and Raman Masks traditions.

Knowing how to make a self-designed (Designer) mask- type 1.

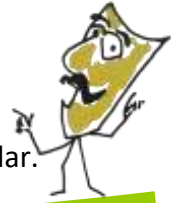
Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 15

Learning Objectives

Learning how to make a self-designed (Designer) mask- type 2.
names of masks / mask traditions and the States in which they are most popular.



PUZZLE - 3

Mask-and-Match

Match the names of States on the left, with the correct, respective Mask names / traditions, on the right.

ASSAM	?	KUMATTIKALI
MAHARASHTRA		PALDI FAGLI
WEST BENGAL		SINGHI CHHAM
JHARKHAND		BOHADA
ODISHA		GAVRI GAURI
KERALA		BUTTA BOMALLU
SIKKIM		MAJULI
HIMACHAL P.		PULIYATTAM
TAMIL NADU		PASHU NRITYA
RAJASTHAN		SERAIKELA CHHAU
ANDHRA P.	PURULIA CHHAU	

[SOLUTION ON PAGE 43]

DOING-IT-YOURSELF

(35 minutes)

Making a DESIGNER Mask 2



HERE'S YOUR CHANCE
TO SHOW OFF YOUR WILDEST DESIGNING
TALENT!

DON'T COPY
THESE DESIGNS
AS THEY ARE...



Get ideas from
these masks and
add your own, to
create something
REALLY WILD!

Experiment with
sizes, shapes,
colours and
materials,
especially waste
or discarded
paper, cardboard,
plastic and cloth
items.



Learning Outcomes

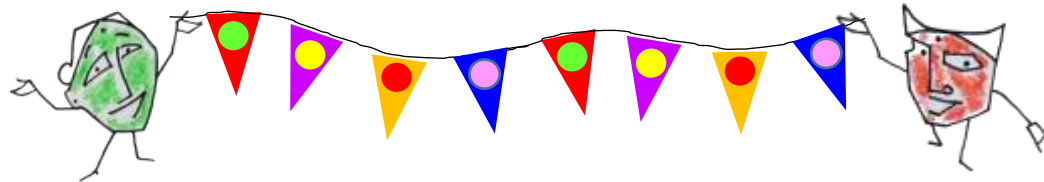
Knowing how to make a self-designed (Designer) mask- type 2.

Knowing names of masks / mask traditions and the States in which they are most popular.

Teacher's closing remarks / instructions

(5 minutes)

Topic 16



MASKS FOR YEAR-END GALA EXHIBITION-CUM-SALE (Suggestive)

Students, by now, you must have quite a good collection of masks you and your classmates have made in the course of the year. Looking back at your mini-exhibition held at the end of Term 1, you must have learnt a few things, and now you would certainly be keen to hold a much larger event through which you may raise a reasonable sum to help provide much needed school books, bags, uniforms etc. to some needy children you may know of.

Completion

Towards that end, you would need to check that each mask you have made is complete and correctly labelled with your Name, class and section.



Costing

Since all of you would have made your masks the same size and with the same basic materials, a reasonable costing of your mask could be worked out as follows:

Cost of materials used	75.00
Labour and time	55.00
Profit Margin	20.00
<hr/>	
Total cost of mask	₹ 150.00



Exhibition-cum-Sale

To hold a **Gala** Exhibition-cum-sale of your Masks, with your Teacher's help, you and your classmates would need to:

1. Decide on a date and time for the event.
2. Find a suitable space where you could hold your exhibition, and reserve it.
3. Organize suitable furniture – tables, shelves, boards etc. on which your priced masks may be placed so they can be easily viewed by your guests.
4. Prepare your Guest list (special guests, parents, teachers, friends)
5. Prepare Invitations and send them out at least a week before the event.
6. Make a Duty Roster – a list of Who-does-what on that day, and assign responsibilities to all in the class.
7. Prepare a simple Programme for the day which could include the Masks on display plus various items that could be that would make the event interesting and successful, like interesting information on masks, soft background music, a snack counter, etc.
8. Ensure everyone attends the event and carries out assigned tasks.
9. Take pictures of displays and people attending. Write about it and share it with family and friends.
10. Enjoy!



GAME 1 *Race to Spell*

(Continued from page 19, TP 7) For 2 or 3 players.

Squares are placed on a flat level surface, face downward. Player 1 picks one and arranges it in front of him without showing the others. Players 2 and 3 do the same. Blank squares if picked, cannot be used to form a name. They repeat this process till all squares are used. The first player who forms any of the mask names in full gets 10 points. Thereafter, players get 5 points for every completed name. The player with the most points, wins.

M	M	M	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A
A	J	J	U	U	L
L	I	I	I	I	K
K	K	O	O	O	O
N	N	N	H	H	H
E	E	E	R	R	R
R	D	D	G	G	G
V	V	B	B	X	X



(Continued from Pg.29/TP12) Squares are randomly placed on a flat level surface, face downward. Player 1 picks one, looks at the picture and tries to guess the Mask name/tradition (5 points) and State (5 points). He keeps the square till the end of the game. No points for wrong or no answers. Players 2 and 3 do the same in turn. They repeat this process till all squares are used. Finally, the player with the highest score wins. (Solutions are on page 43)

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-South pointing spoon (Si Nan spoon compass). Model of a magnetic... | Download Scientific Diagram



Glossary

Page13, topic 4:

- revere** – respect or admire deeply.
- homage** – honour or respect shown publicly.
- revered** - respected or deeply admired.
- resemble** – having similar appearance or features.
- elaborate** – detailed and complicated.
- symbolic** – standing for or representing something else.
- deities**- gods and goddesses.



Page 14, Topic 4:

- navigation** – planning and directing travel by sea air or land.
- nautical** – concerning sailors or navigation at sea.

Page 15, Topic 5:

- depicts** – to show something by means of drawing, painting or other art forms.

Page 17, Topic 6:

- reverence** – deep respect
- stilts** – straight poles supporting the feet, that can enable the wearer walk above ground level.
- extensive** – covering a large area.

Page 19. Topic 7:

- quaint** – unusual, odd.

Page 21. Topic 8:

- mini** – very small.

Page 25, Topic 10:

- monasteries** – separated places of residence for groups of holy men or women who live by religious laws.
- compositions** – complete pieces of dance or musical presentations.

Page 27, Topic 11:

- awakening** – waking up from sleep.
- farewell** – wishing goodbye.
- varying** – different.



Page 29, Topic 12:

literally – taking words in their most basic sense, as they are written.

popular – liked or admired by many.

limited – not more than.

troupe – performing group.

accompanied – along with.



Page 31, Topic 13:

stunning – very impressive, attractive.

impressive – of a high standard which makes people admire it.

showcasing – presenting, showing others.

maintenance – keeping them in good and usable condition.

festivities – activities celebrating various festivals.

Page 33, topic 14:

ritual – a set of actions to be done in a certain order.

accompaniment – together with.

anti-clockwise – in the opposite direction to the way in which the hands of a clock move round.

response – in return, reply, reaction.

Page 34:

experiment – to try out new things.

Page. 37 Topic 16

Labour – Actual hard work done by someone.

Gala – A very big and special event.



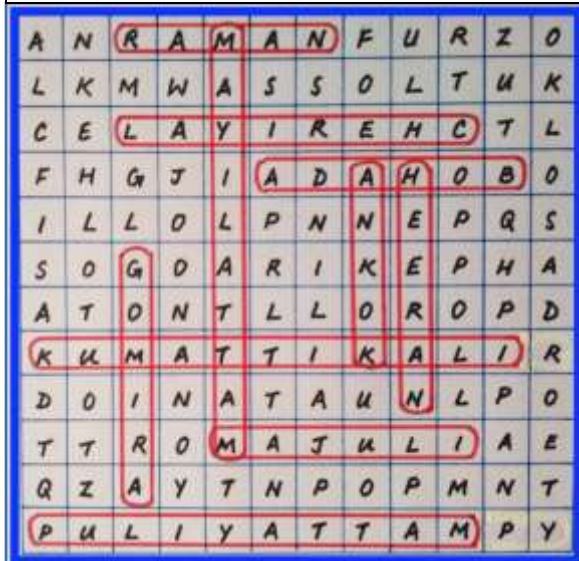


SOLUTIONS

**Page 19 /TP.7/ PUZZLE-1 / 5
MASKETEERS**

- A: RAMAN
- B: BOHADA
- C: CHERIYAL
- D: HEERAN
- E: MAJULI

Page 22 /TP.8/ PUZZLE-2 / MASKOMATRIX



Page 35 /TP.15/ PUZZLE-3 / MASK AND MATCH

- ASSAM – Majuli
- MAHARASHTRA – Bohada
- WEST BENGAL – Purulia Chhau
- JHARKHAND – Serikela Chhau
- ODISHA – Pashu Nritya
- KERALA – Kumattikali
- SIKKIM – Singhi Chham
- HIMACHAL P – Paldi Fagli
- TAMIL NADU – Puliattam
- RAJASTHAN – Gavri Gauri
- ANDHRA P – Butta Bommalu

Page 39 / Game-2 : MASKMANIA

- A. YAK CHHAM (Sikkim)
- B. SINGHI CHHAM (Sikkim)
- C. KAGYED CHAAM (Sikkim)
- D. PURULIA CHHAU (West Bengal)
- E. GOMIRA (West Bengal)
- F. KUMATTIKALI (Kerala)
- G. PULIYATTAM (Tamil Nadu)
- H. MAYILATTAM (Tamil Nadu)
- I. POIKKAAL KUTHIRAI AATTAM (Tamil Nadu)
- J. BANARAS RAMLEELA (Uttar Pradesh)
- K. KOKNA (Gujarat)
- L. BAGH NRITYA (Odisha)
- M. PASHU NRITYA (Odisha)
- N. MAJULI (Assam)
- O. SERAIKELA CHHAU (Jharkhand)
- P. CHERIYAL (Telengana)
- Q. PALDLI FAGLI (Himachal Pradesh)
- R. BUTTA BOMMALU (Andra Pradesh)
- S. HEERAN (Jammu and Kashmir)
- T. THE HEMIS FESTIVAL (Ladakh)
- U. BOHADA (Maharashtra)
- V. GAVARI GAURI (Rajasthan)
- W. RAMAN (Uttarakhand)



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